

COMMENCE LANDING TROOPS

Two Companies and Ammunition on Cuban Soil. Three Massachusetts Regiments Ready For Front.

The Rebel Chief at Manila Orders the Insurgents to Obey Admiral Dewey and the United States Officers.

WAR PREPARATIONS

Tax on Tobacco to Be Increased. Ammunition and Men for Cuba

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, May 11.—The senate committee on finance today decided to increase the tax on manufactured tobacco in the revenue bill being prepared from 12 to 16 cents a pound. All stock on hand is exempted.

Chas. H. Allen, Lowell, the newly appointed assistant secretary of the navy, reported today and took oath of office. He was introduced by Roosevelt to the clerks. Roosevelt leaves tomorrow night for San Antonio.

Preparations for the invasion of Cuba with an army rapidly progress. Among other regiments ordered south is the Fifth United States cavalry, now in Texas, which is ordered to go to New Orleans immediately, with the understanding that it will later go to Cuba.

A special from Key West says that the transport Gussie, which left Tampa yesterday has landed rifles and ammunition for the Cubans and two companies of troops within 50 miles of Havana.

Double Quick to Tampa

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 11.—Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, is rapidly undergoing demolition. The camp broke up early this morning. The Third Cavalry was the first of going to Tampa. The Sixth Cavalry followed. By tomorrow there will be no one here.

Relief for Admiral Dewey

Washington, May 11.—The cruiser "Charleston" has been ordered to sail immediately with ammunition and relief supplies for Admiral Dewey at Manila without waiting for the rest of the steamers.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK

Within a Week War to Be Carried Into Cuba

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, May 11.—The battle cry is now "On to Havana." Within a week American troops will be fighting on Cuban soil; today it is probable that transports will begin to move out of Tampa. This is necessary because the little Florida town is already congested with the army, and space must be made for the new arrivals who are being hurried to that point from all over the United States. Simultaneously with this movement from Tampa there will be departures of troops from New Orleans and Mobile.

The point of landing in Cuba has been definitely settled, but, as a matter of course, it cannot be made public. It will afford, however, a fine strategic point from which the American army can march upon Havana.

In the meantime Sampson and Schley will be given opportunities to win their laurels. Sampson will operate against Porto Rico and Schley, in all probability, will be ordered to reduce the fortifications at Havana. There is no longer any reason to fear that his fleet will be needed to defend Chesapeake bay and the approaches to the national capital. One or two of his vessels may be retained at Hampton roads, simply as a precautionary measure, but they will have no work. The field is clear.

The situation has become wonderfully changed in a few hours. The Spanish fleet is at Cadiz, on the other side of the ocean. Long before there is any necessity of sending our vessels to destroy it, Havana and Porto Rico will have fallen, and Cuba will be ours. Then, unless all expectations fail, Spain will sue for peace.

The president accepts as authentic the information regarding the present location of the Spanish squadron. The news came to the state department in the form of a cablegram from Ambassador Hay, and half an hour later the naval attaché of the American embassy in London notified the navy department to the same effect. Coming from these sources, and aware of the complete arrangements made by this government to be kept posted through its secret agents in Spanish ports, there is no reason to doubt that the mysterious fleet has been accurately located. The feeling of relief which comes to the administration is very enjoyable, after the bad quarter of an hour, as the French say, which had been previously experienced.

It was suggested by some of the members of the war board that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might make a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez canal and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that contrary to the common understanding, the Suez canal is open to warships of belligerent powers, so that if the Spanish choose to take this course, they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic.

SPANISH BOAT DESTROYED

The Torpedo Boat "Destructor" Blown Up With All on Board

London, May 11.—A dispatch to the Globe from Gibraltar says that the British steamer which has just arrived reports officially that the Spanish torpedo boat "Destructor," which was guarding Agiers Bay, blew up last night just after their steamer passed here. There was a terrific explosion apparently caused from the boilers. It is feared that all on board perished with her.

The "Destructor" is a steel torpedo gun boat with three torpedo tubes, six quick fire guns and four Maxim guns. It carried a crew of 55 men.

Uproar in the Chamber.

Madrid, May 11.—At last night's sitting of the chamber, the leader of the Republicans created an uproar by announcing that his party stood ready to accept the responsibility of forming a government on the abdication of the queen regent. It was sometime before order was restored.

Sagasta appealed to the patriotism of members and prayed the house to vote the "no" necessary to conduct the war. His appeal was greeted with the general cry, "We will vote immediately." Silveira, leader of the dissident Conservatives, said his party would abstain from further discussion and was ready to vote the urgent war funds immediately; but he claimed the right to debate the other budgetary measures.

The principal speech in the chamber was that of Mr. Labra, a Porto Rican member, who maintained that autonomy in Cuba was not a failure and that, on the contrary, the United States president had discovered their mistake. "They foresaw autonomy would succeed in restoring peace to Cuba," The Americans believed, he declared, that Spain would yield, but "on their arrival at Havana they discovered their mistake." Labra contended that Spain ought to appeal to the powers, not for armed assistance, but for an arbitral decision on the questions of international law.

Mr. Moret, secretary for the colonies, generally endorsed Labra's views, replying to Mr. Mallas' speech Monday, said that neither victories nor defeats could be ascribed to one regime more than to another, and that it was a bad interpretation of the words of Isaiah to say that God avenges his face from nations governed by women. With a view of remedying "the mistake made last week," Moret said he wished to repudiate the suggestion of Mr. Silveira that he (Moret) desired to convert parliament into a national convention. "I asked not for orders, but only for suggestions," he declared.

The speech was coldly received, Silveira showing a disinclination to accept the proffered reconciliation, and the debate left the impression that Moret will have to be sacrificed, but that Sagasta probably will remain premier.

Spanish Cabinet Situation.

London, May 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, explaining the cabinet situation, says: "Mr. Moret's practical invitation to the chamber to declare what policy the country desired to adopt has not met with general approval. It being regarded, as Mr. Silveira said Saturday, as a confession of impotence on the government's part and a conversion of the cortes into a mere executive committee. Cabinet changes have become inevitable, and the Carlists, Republicans and socialists are preparing to take advantage of any opportunity presenting itself to make mischief. Happily the activity of this hybrid group, which includes several nondescript and unscrupulous politicians and some Romantics, presents no immediate danger. Inside the chamber they only number about 30 deputies, and outside they have no efficient organization, except the Carlists, who do not desire at present any insurrectionary movement, but only want to discredit the monarchy."

A Monster Demonstration.

South Framingham, Mass., May 11.—The Second regiment finished its mustering in yesterday afternoon, and the regiment has received its full quota, the last company being F of Gardner.

Colonel Clark informed a delegation from this town that the troops would not leave camp before Friday, if they did then. A movement is on foot to get up a monster demonstration on the day the volunteers leave Camp Dewey, the affair being participated in by citizens of the various places throughout the state where companies are located.

Five companies of the Ninth regiment were mustered in yesterday. They include D of Boston, L of Natick, F of Lawrence, and I and H of Boston. The following companies have been mustered in the Ninth regiment: L of Lawrence, H of Amesbury, D of Somerville, F of Haverhill, G of Gloucester and E of Beverly. The Sixth regiment has been examined up to company B, the following being the record of elections: A, 9 men; B, 12; C, 15; D, 13; E, 17

ORDER AT MANILA

The Rebel Chief Orders Insurgents to Obey United States Officers

New York, May 11.—A special from Hong Kong says that the Philippine rebel chief Gen. Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation to the insurgents in Manila to obey the orders of Dewey and United States Consul Williams. Wealthy Philippine families daily appear before Consul Williams begging to be allowed to take oath of allegiance to the United States. Among them is the powerful Cortes family.

REVOLUTIONS IMMINENT

Riots in Spain and Italy Assume Alarming Proportions

London, May 11.—A special from Madrid says that a mob burned a huge grain warehouse early this morning. It was a total loss.

Paris, May 11.—Newspaper correspondents at Rome say that a revolution in Italy is imminent. A popular uprising throughout the country cannot long be delayed. The news causes great satisfaction here.

Madrid, May 11.—A serious riot is reported from Logrono. Grain and provision stores were pillaged. Women armed with cudgels repulsed a charge of the cavalry.

Rome, May 11.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Gomo. There is rioting at Novara and the troops fired on the mob.

Germany Wants Philippines

London, May 11.—A story is published here to the effect that Germany is actively preparing to signify her disapproval of any lasting occupation of the Philippines by the United States. It proposes to obtain control of the islands herself, guaranteeing the payment of Spain's indemnity. It is believed that this is acceptable also to Austria and France.

Schofield and Walker.

Washington, May 11.—The house committee on foreign affairs will vote on the Hawaiian annexation resolution Thursday. The committee stands 11 to 4 in favor of annexation.

There was little done at Tuesday's session aside from the examination of Lieutenant General Schofield and Admiral Walker, retired, both of whom warmly advocated the annexation of Hawaii. General Schofield believed that \$500,000 would be all that was necessary to establish adequate fortifications.



REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

Some discussion was had as to the especial advantage of possessing the Hawaiian islands in view of the present condition of affairs in the Philippines. Admiral Walker concurred in the views expressed by General Schofield. He said that the expedition now being organized by the government to go to the Philippines would have to stop at Honolulu. It could not stop there if Hawaii was neutral, and he felt that neutrality would be extremely injurious to the United States. If the expedition should have to go straight through to the Philippines the amount of extra coal to be carried would displace one-third of the cargo. The explanation of the strategic and economical importance of Hawaii to this country occupied almost the entire time of the session.

Passed Four War Measures.

Washington, May 11.—Four war measures were passed by the senate yesterday. One of them provides for carrying on the additional work in the adjutant general's office. The second authorized enlistment of volunteer signal corps, two-thirds of the members of which must be expert electricians or telegraphers. The third was the so-called "mune bill" passed by the house. The fourth was a measure suspending existing law so that additional hospital stewards can be appointed.

4.30

NO WORD YET

From Sampson. Navy Department is Surprised at This.

Washington, May 11.—The navy department is in hourly expectation of advice from Sampson. They are surprised that there is no news yet, especially from newspapers. Notwithstanding the report that a Spanish Cape Verde fleet joined the Cadiz squadron the naval strategy board is not fully convinced that it is a fact.

It is believed that Sampson has been warned not to credit cable reports of this nature. The strategy board is carefully preparing plans for an assault on Havana by sea in connection with the regular army movement by land.

Dewey's appointment as Rear Admiral makes Capt. Silas Casey, now the commandant of League Island, a commodore and Captain Sampson at the head of the list of captains for promotion to commodore on July 3 on retirement of Admiral Birkland.

ON TO CUBA.

Three Massachusetts Regiments Ready for the Front.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript)

South Framingham, Mass., May 11, 4 p. m.—Active preparations are being rushed to get the Massachusetts regiments ready for Tampa and Cuba. Three regiments are now ready to go to the front, the second, eighth and ninth. The last two were mustered in the government service today. One regiment, doubtless the second, will probably leave for Florida tomorrow. Company M boys, the Adams company, upon being interviewed, are ready and anxious to a man for active service.

BURNED TO DEATH

Several Persons Killed in a Fire at Philadelphia This Noon.

Philadelphia, May 11.—Several persons were burned to death by a fire in the wholesale toy store of McCadden Brothers this noon. The building was crowded and every means to escape was cut off before all were out. The fire spread to a six story building containing fireworks. Strenuous efforts were made to prevent explosions. Three bodies were recovered and many more are in the ruins. The six story block is a complete wreck and the loss is half a million dollars.

Will Strike Quick.

Key West, May 11, 4.30 p. m.—It is said here that if the report that the Spanish fleet is at Cadiz is true, an active movement against Cuba will occur in 48 hours. Sampson at Porto Rico and Schley here may strike simultaneously. Troops could easily land anywhere under the cover of the monitors' guns. Transports at Tampa are being hurried forward as fast as possible. The men are working night and day.

To Invade Texas.

Washington, May 11, 4.30 p. m.—The Mexican minister here has informed the government of Mexico of reports to the effect that Spanish subjects residing in Mexico threaten to invade Texas. His government replies that his fears are groundless but it has reinforced the troops on the frontier to avoid any trouble on the part of such Spaniards.

Gladstone Nearer Death.

London, May 11.—A letter written by a member of Mr. Gladstone's family says that they have none of them left the aged statesman's bedside during the night. The dying man has taken leave of all and is aware of his coming departure from earth. His body, mind and soul ask no food of any kind. His one desire is peace. There was no conversation between the family and the great statesman. His farewell blessing was all.

Need of Water.

Key West, May 11.—The water problem here is getting more serious. Everyone is watching anxiously for the new government condenser which it is granted can supply 40,000 gallons a day. The water resources here are most primitive and the supply limited. The troops depend upon rain water collected in cisterns and in barrels. The population is doubled recently by troops which have arrived.

Where's Spain's Fleet.

London, May 11.—Inquiries of ships which have recently arrived from Canary Islands and Gibraltar show that nothing has been seen of the Spanish fleet. Great excitement however, in Canary Islands is reported.

For the Wounded.

Key West, May 11.—An ambulance ship "Solace" with 600 tons and eight nurses aboard, and a boat of surgical appliances and accommodations for a hundred wounded, arrived this noon from Havana, Cuba.

New Tourist Hat

Just put on sale was gotten out specially for use by a leading maker and is proving a great hit with the young men. A bright pearl shade with narrow black band on a medium low crown gives a striking appearance at once popular with the young men.

Popular Price \$2.00

Brings it within the reach of almost every young man. Our assortment of stiff and soft hats comprises the latest styles to be found and our prices are always popular 50c to \$3.00 for soft hats and \$1.00 to \$5, stiff. Caps are very much in evidence for ordinary wear and especially for the young men. Our assortment for May was never surpassed. Prices 25 to 75. See our bicycle outfits in Main street window.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.

WEBER BROS.,

"Cut Price" Shoe Store.

LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS.

The best line for the money.

--\$2.47--

You can find here.

Chocolate Colored, Vici Kid, Lace Boots, 10 inches high, with Eyelets and Hooks.

WEBER BROS.,

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

We Have Removed Our Shoe Store

from the former stand at 7 Eagle Street

To 10 State Street

(Location formerly occupied by Wm. Martin & Co's shoe store)

New and More Commodious Quarters.
New and Enlarged Stock.
New Efforts to Please Customers

H. P. MURDOCK.

The Martin Shoe Store.

"Get Your Money's Worth."

How? By filling your coal bin with our good old reliable

PITTSTON COAL,

The coal that combines more good qualities than all others.
When the same money will buy a better article, why hesitate?

W. A. & J. A. Cleghorn,

Sole Dealers in this City,
53 HOLDEN STREET.

Better Become Acquainted

With the new goods we are showing for spring suits and overcoats, the stock is filled with newness. New weaves, new patterns, new colorings.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25.

TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed,
American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

PATTON the Jeweler,

Has moved to more commodious quarters at 49 Center Street and has taken the agency for the celebrated Appollo Incan-decent Gas Lamps and Mantles.

Lamps \$1.00. Mantles 25c.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

Demorest Sewing Machine

Equal to any \$50 machine.

We sell it for cash.

Price \$19.50

Basement Salesroom.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

It Is My Business

To feed you and I can do it well if you will let me. I take it you want facts not meaningless words nor uncertain promises of future rewards. I can supply you every day with the best the market affords in fruit and fresh vegetables.

We have some bargains

Real genuine ones not simply on paper. California Canned Peaches worth \$3 per doz. for me to buy will sell you at 18c per can. Sultana raisins cleaned, one pound packets 12c. I cannot buy them at this price. English walnuts 10c lb. C & B Malt Vinegar 15c bottle.

M. V. N. Braman

12 STATE STREET.
TELEPHONE 2-20.

Wholly Unexampled Showing In Exclusive SPRING SUITINGS.

For many years we have studied the art of making the best clothes that can be made, aiming for perfection. At the same time we have carefully figured to make the prices as reasonable as it is possible to secure first-class work, aiming for economy. That is one reason why our Spring Suits and Covert Coats are better value for the money than can be secured elsewhere, for perhaps a fraction less in price. If you want exclusive styles in woollens and special in make and trimmings, call and look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$1 a year.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.
BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
O. T. FAIRBANKS, Editor and Manager.
FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

John A. Andrew:
I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

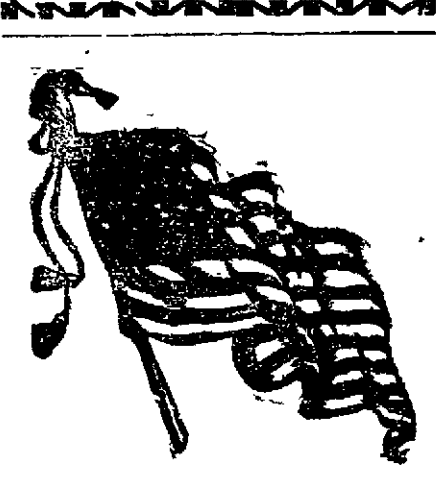
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 11, '98

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.
WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1898.

Better be sure than sorry—sure of the increased business that comes from a small ad. than sorry you didn't advertise at all. Some of the biggest business successes have been built upon advertising, begun in a small way, carefully attended to and kept up everlastingly.



Stand by the Flag and President.
NO FURTHER EXCUSE.

The ice examination finds the dealers of the city in as bad shape this year as last. All have large supplies of ice, the sources of which are declared by the state board to be unfit for furnishing family ice. The people must have ice of some kind, and the local board is confronted with a perplexing problem. All around us cities are complaining of ice famines, but here we have enough and to spare, of microbe ice. There is little opportunity to buy from outside, in quantities large enough to meet the city's needs.

It seems likely to receive itself into a household care, for the ice is safe enough for use if it is not placed in drinking water. But to allow the sale of impure ice, with the hope that it will be used only in safe ways, involves the risk that some families will be careless or reckless in its consumption, and so invite disease. Whatever is done this year, the point of the situation is in the warning for the future. The ice laid in this year's supply in the hope that it would later be used as fit for use. They and the consumers should recognize in this confirmation of the first report the necessity of conforming to the requirements of public health. Further granting of excuses would be criminal laxity under modern standards of healthful living.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

The slow and sure policy of conducting the war with which the government was understood to be conforming its course has been abandoned for a vigorous and immediate prosecution of the war to a successful and victorious finish. The attack on Havana and the invasion of Cuba is to be made as soon as the army can be transported to the island. This invasion will not be delayed on account of the rainy season or the dangers of yellow fever in Cuba.

Whatever may have been thought of this drastic plan of campaign a few days ago, every recent event has conspired to make it practicable and desirable now. The wonderful success of Dewey's campaign in the Philippines has practically settled the war in the east and left the government free to direct its energies to the West Indian field of operations.

There are pressing reasons for pushing the war to a speedy end. The suffering in Cuba, which was so severe before war was declared as to appeal strongly to this humane nation, has been greatly intensified by the breaking out of war. The very act of intended mercy in which we are engaged has thus far had the very opposite effect from the one we desire. We are trying to put an end to the long and horrible career of suffering which has prevailed among our neighbors until we could no longer suffer it to continue, but in accomplishing our humane purpose we are producing ten-fold greater suffering than prevailed before.

the utmost rigidity in the selection of beautiful camping grounds and pure drinking water, the use of proper and efficient food and the avoidance of all unnecessary exposures will minimize the dangers to be encountered by our troops. The responsibility in such matters will rest upon the officers and surgeons who will perform their duties faithfully.

The flow of golden grain to the European markets keeps the flow of golden metal coming this way.

It is not \$15.00 a month that our soldiers are to fight for, although the new army bill provides for that in time of war.

The Spaniards succeed in hiding themselves and their squadrons better than we do. In other respects success is on our side.

Another American victory will come soon. North Adams ought to be about ready to celebrate by the time Sampson is heard from.

Mother Britannia is behaving so well of late that her American daughter is ready to forgive everything the old lady has done in the past.

Arkansas sets a good example of diligence and self-control by going ahead with her waterpumps irrespective of international strife.

As far as any Spaniard could do it Weyler could play center against the United States flying wedge with a prospect of putting

A few more enlistments and "Fighting Bob" Evans' family will have a reunion somewhere in this Hispano-American war. Two of his daughters go as nurses.

If our warships in front of Havana keep on offering themselves as targets for the Spanish gunners, the dons may be able to hit the broad side of a barn before the war is over.

Here's hoping that the Dewey style of spring victories will be adopted by Sampson and all the rest of the United States commanders. It is extremely popular on this side of the water.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of war," says an exchange. But they are not light thoughts of "Remember the Maine" alone that send the young men eagerly to the front. We are remembering Cuba and national honor all the time.

General Blanco is welcome to all the pleasure he can get from falsely reporting disasters to American ships. It satisfies Spanish pride and does not do any harm in this country, where the peculiarities of yellow journalism have taught us how to sift the true from the imaginary.

More and more the effects of war are being felt locally. Prices are steadily rising and mills are nearing the end of paying business. The failure of one of the largest dealers in Troy, involving many workmen in this city, emphasizes the nearness of the critical point.

Now that the Massachusetts Second, in which is Berkshire's only company, has been ordered to Florida and to Cuba, this county is particularly interested in the matter of the government's taking every possible precaution to protect the invading army from the severe climate of a dangerous tropical country. Prayers for the health of every soldier will go up from every Berkshire heart.

There has been another deliverance of spring weather wisdom by the weather seer of the Pittsfield Eagle. These contributions to climate lore will be carefully treasured. The Spring sphinx further deposes and delivers: "When shirt waists get knee deep around North Adams it will be safe for the Transcript editor to place his winter overcoat where it will be most advantageous to his interests, until October first."

Hopeless Discontent.
The gripman on a cable car, having slowed up for a truck that could not get off the track because of the heavy traffic on his right side, began to stamp his foot. The truckman looked over his shoulder, and his mouth moved actively.

No one on the car could hear what he said. But the gripman glanced at the conductor and grinned. Then he rang some more. When the driver turned and worked his mouth again, the gripman took up the cable and hit the truck a gentle bump. That seemed to infuriate the driver, and he stood up, waved his whip, and obviously he was talking back. The gripman rammed his truck a little harder, then quite hard, and again he winked at the conductor.

"There's fun in every business," said a passenger on the rear platform to the conductor.

"There is in all but mine."

Then he sprang from the platform and ran to the aid of the gripman, who was being thrashed by the driver. He and a policeman saved the gripman's other eye.—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

Proving Itself.
Evidence must be terribly fond of arithmetic. You will notice that they are always multiplying.—Boston Transcript.

Keep Well
Easy to say, but how shall I do it?

In the Spring
In the only common sense way—keep your head cool, your feet warm and your blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Then all your nerves, muscles, tissues and organs will be properly nourished. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the system, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and gives strength. It is the people's Spring Medicine, has a larger sale and effects more cures than all others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
is America's Greatest Medicine. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills
are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

POINTS ABOUT SPANISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is Normally Small, but Most of the Immigrants Are of Good Grade—One Spaniard's Hard Luck—Consul Williams' War Plays A-plenty.

NEW YORK, May 11.—[Special.]—Although there was an unusual and unexpected influx of Spanish immigrants last week who were promptly sent back to the land whence they came, the number of Spaniards arriving here this year so far is rather below than above the number of the same period of last year.

The total number of Spanish immigrants at this port during the fiscal year of 1895 & 1896 was 361. For the fiscal year 1896-7, closing July 1, there were nearly 100 more, or 448. To date during this fiscal year, with less than two months remaining, there have been less than 300. More come from Ireland, Scotland or Germany in a single month as a rule than from Spain in an equal period of time.

Spain is a poor country, while at present the proportion of Italians to Spaniards is as 50 or more to 1. But it must be admitted that the grade of the Spanish immigrants is generally above the average, nearly every one being well trained at some sort of skilled labor.

Thus among the Spanish immigrants arriving during the last fiscal year there were 4 bakers, 17 clerks, 4 carpenters, 13 mariners, 8 masons, 20 cigar makers, a blacksmith, a cabinet maker and a dress maker, besides other skilled workers.

While of unskilled laborers there were few or none, and nearly every one had money enough on hand to take care of himself until he should be able to earn his way. They come from all the Spanish provinces and not from some special part of the kingdom, as in the case with the immigrants from some other countries.

One Spaniard's Hard Luck.
So far the Spaniards in New York, though as a rule loyal to the mother country, have been sufficiently careful as to the expression of their feelings to escape getting into trouble with their enthusiastic neighbors. A story of the patriotism of a loyal Spaniard comes from a nearby suburban village which is probably a fair index of what would happen to any Spaniard who should be too outspoken here.

The Spanish subject of this tale settled in this village some ten years or more ago. He was abjectly poor at the time, and some kindly disposed villagers made up a small purse to set him up in the peanut business. He attended to it strictly, gave and returned good service, and his honesty and industry have steadily increased.

One evening last week, however, he made a fatal mistake. A schoolboy customer presented him with an American flag, suggesting that it would add to his popularity to fly it over the stand. This was like applying fire to flax. In a moment the Spaniard was jumping up and down in an ecstasy of rage, cursing the flag and the country in both English and Spanish and pouring out imprecations on the local members of the neighborhood who were about to go into camp and upon all "Yankee pigs" in general, especially Sigabee and Sampson and Dewey. When the Spaniard had exhausted his vocabulary, he trampled the flag in the mud.

By this time a small crowd of angry boys had gathered about the stand, but as the hour was late they contented themselves with informing the Spaniard that he must apologize the next day or take the consequences. This made him more determined than ever, but he was allowed to go home unharmed. Early the next morning before he opened his stand a friend advised him to keep dark for a few days, but he declared he would not and started boldly for the stand. He had no sooner got in sight of the place, however, than he concluded discretion was the better part, for the stand was surrounded by a howling mob of boys from 10 to 16, every one of whom waved an American flag. This suit of his beating a hasty retreat to his home. Later he got clear of the town secretly, being escorted for protection by a guard of two constables. The boys started after him, vowing vengeance for his pro-Spanish words, and when it was learned he had skipped they covered his house with their flags, which at last accounts were still waving triumphantly in every breeze that blows.

To complete the story it must be added that the boys also destroyed his stand utterly and ate all the peanuts and candy in stock, to the great and immediate profit of half a dozen village doctors.

Our Consul at Manila.
O. F. Williams of Rochester, United States consul at Manila, whose dispatch to his wife saying the Spaniards had surrendered seems to have been the first really authoritative statement of that fact, is personally known to many New Yorkers. He is an appointee of President McKinley, but his service in the Philippines is not his first consular experience, as he was consul at Havre under President Cleveland.

Mr. Williams is not far from 60, is an American from the coast of his head to the sole of his foot and before entering the consular service was engaged in educational work, besides being an occasional and valued contributor to the newspapers.

His recently published consular report as to the resources of the Philippines and the great value to the United States of close commercial relations therewith shows that he has made careful investigation of the subject. He has done more than a close study also of the people and general conditions there and will no doubt be of material benefit to Admiral Dewey in whatever administrative work that gallant seaman has to carry on between the present and the arrival of definite instructions from the government.

Plenty of War Plays.
If it were a little earlier in the season, there would surely be a great deal of money to be made this spring out of new war plays. Even as it is there will be quite a run of what might be termed the belligerent drama before the theaters close for the season. "The Man-of-war's Man" and "The White Squadron" now on the boards, are doing well, and there are to be revivals of "Shenandoah" and "Across the Potomac." Any one who happens to own a war play just now may well consider himself in luck, for the people are abating to behold just that sort of entertainment.

Discouraging.
Adoree (feeling his way)—I—suppose—discouraging does not like my coming so often, does she?

Little Brother (confidently)—Oh, you needn't worry about sister! She can endure 'most anybody.—Philadelphia.

The Turks, Arabs, Persians and Egyptians drink coffee to excess, consuming on some occasions not less than 80 cups a day. The cups are small, and they sip it as hot as it can be borne.

ACQUIRE BRAVERY.

Old Soldier Tells How to Overcome Inherent Cowardice.

"I would like to let young men know," said an old soldier, "that bravery, like almost any other attribute, can be acquired. I would like to let them know this because there are some poor fellows who are brought into the world with a timid nature that cannot change much. While having an admiration for brave men, they feel that they are cowards, and, accustomed themselves to this belief, they never attempt to fight against their weakness. Do you know I really believe that most of the noted brave men of the world have become brave simply by systematically overcoming cowardice. Did not Lannes, Napoleon's most dashing general, say, 'The man who says he never felt fear is a poltroon and a liar.' But, while Lannes thus acknowledged the sensation of fear, he never allowed himself to show it, and that is the point. Moreover, by practice such things become easy. Now, if there is any young man who is a coward and wishes to become brave, let me say this to him: Make up your mind first of all that it is much preferable to suffer death than to be trampled upon or humiliated. From what you have experienced you know the disgust, the suffering, the shame and degradation that results when you back down in an unmanly fashion. Say this, then—I much prefer to die than to experience such feelings again. Impress it upon your mind, and then, as a test to your spirit, force yourself to face those things that you have been avoiding from fright. If a man has been overawing you, bluffing you, in plain terms lay for him deliberately, bluff him back double, and if he wishes to fight throw yourself upon him with a vim and much hard. He cannot do more than kill you, and, as you have made up your mind that it is better to die than to submit to humiliation, your death, as it were, is a thing already programmed. And if you whip him the sensation is very agreeable and frees you from any further fears of falling a victim to cowardice."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FLOWER VIEWING IN JAPAN.
A National Custom to Make Family Excursions to Blossom Time.

Miss Ida Tigner Bodine writes of "The Little Japanese at Home" in St. Nicholas. Miss Bodine says:

It is one of the national customs to go out on excursions, in parties of two or three families, to view the flowering trees and plants in their season. The Japanese love all flowers, but prefer those to which they look up—the flowers of trees. They visit the plum blossoms in February or early March; the cherry, especially beloved, in April; the lotus in July, azaleas during the summer, chrysanthemums in the autumn and camellias in December.

In the pleasure grounds connected with every temple there are always magnificent collections of flowers. An expedition especially to see the flowers is called a hanami, or flower view.

The bank of the Sumida river, which crosses the city of Tokyo, is covered with cherry trees. These give a pleasant shade, and the spot is a favorite promenade for the citizens all the year round, but in time of "cherry bloom" the crowds that throng the avenue are larger than ever. It is crowded on moonlight nights and also when the snow lies freshly fallen.

Being fully alive to the beauty of their country, wherever there is a point from which a picturesque view may be obtained the Japanese will build a pavilion, or a tea-house, or some similar place of repose, from which the eyes may feast on the lovely landscape. In the family picnics or excursions, which are frequent, some place of beautiful situation from which there is a good view either of land or sea is always selected.

These expeditions are not discontinued even when the cold of winter comes. Snow scenes are greatly enjoyed, and when the freshly fallen snow is lying on the ground numerous parties are seen at points commanding a fine view. The children are never excluded, but accompany their elders on all such occasions.

An Egyptian Village.
"An Artist Among the Fellahs" is the title of an article in The Century by R. Talbot Kelly, the English artist. Mr. Kelly says:

The country about Kabbouna, I think, the most beautiful in Egypt. Being the center of the date growing industry, large groves of palms are so numerous as to be almost one continuous forest, broken here and there by small open patches of berberis and vegetables, principally beans, the fragrance of which in the early spring is delicious and under the hot sun and with the drowsy hum of the wild bees, makes one long to lie in the shade of the trees and dream forever. The town itself is buried in the midst of a particularly dense grove, and on one side is the usual birkeh, or pool of infiltrated water, common to all villages, and meaning so much illness and epidemic among the people. These birkeh are formed by the excavation of the mud with which the houses are built, and filling with water they usually become open cesspools into which all the filth of the village percolates, breeding millions of mosquitoes as well as malaria.

As if this were not enough, the village cemetery was placed on the brink of the pool, the graves being below the water level, and I actually saw women draw water from the pool for domestic use! Needless to say, I touched no water in this village, except that which my own men brought from a distance.

The Inquest.
An old German, being drawn to serve on a coroner's jury, sat stupidly and stolidly listening to the evidence for an hour or so. Then he became weary in his attention. Suddenly he fixed his eyes on the corpse, advanced to it and raised the corner of the sheet. "Mein Gott, gentlemen," he exclaimed, starting back in surprise and fright, "do's man ish dead!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Reassuring Her.
"I get so downhearted sometimes, doctor, that I am almost on the point of despairing of being cured by medicines at all and going to the faith healers."

"Humbly, my dear madam! Transparent humbug! Here is something that will do you more good than all the faith doctors in the world can do you."

And he gave her a bread pill.—Nuggets.

Not Necessary.
He laughed loud and long as he put aside the paper.

"What's the matter?" asked the man who was sitting at the next window of the club.

"Here's an article about training a dog," replied the man who had been reading the paper. "It says the first thing to do is to teach the dog to you."

Thereupon the man laughed some more. "Well, what of it?" persisted the man at the next window.

"Why, hang it all," exclaimed the man who was so amused, "it seems so absurd, you know! My experience is that a dog will teach himself to you if you give him any provocation."—Chicago Post.

Over It.
Wait—Are you ever attacked with stage fright?

Barned Tormer—Not those days. In my 30 years' experience I have learned that it is a rare thing for them to throw anything harder than a green apple.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Challenge.

I challenge you to find as good peanuts anywhere as are sold at F. Butty's on Main street. Always hot and fresh roasted.

"Strawberry shortcake, with cream, at Hanford's tonight and every night."

The Secret

Of our having the largest Repair Trade in this city is that we are not dependent on hired help to tell us when a job is properly done. We not only know when a job is well done, but we know how to do it. Let boys and would-be watchmakers fool with your watch if you want to, but when you are ready for better work you will find prices much lower for the time actually spent on the job at



The recognized headquarters for fine repairing.

No Doubt--

Many people know about there being a grocery store at 101 Main street. But whether you know that you can find a full supply for your table of STAPLE and FANCY Groceries at prices as low or lower than the side street places, IS A FACT that we will try to impress on the trade. Oolong, Gun Powder, Uncolored and Green Japan Teas, 35c, 3 lbs. for \$1, that are bargains.

Sherman & Chase,

101 MAIN ST.
Telephone 28-5.



Made in artistic and original patterns only. Your silverware will be correct in every way if it is

"1847 Rogers Bros."

L. M. BARNES,
Special Agent,
5 Wilson Block.

WHITE.

FOREHANDED buying will save you more in one year than painful pinching will in five. If you have needs in Silver, Silver, Clocks, Sterling Table, Etc., you have the opportunity now of getting them at almost your own price—below cost in some cases. Spring "Clearing-Out" the reason.

JEWELER

80 MAIN ST.

TO RENT.

A desirable property for light manufacturing, storage, etc., located on railroad and very central. Well lighted and fitted for power. Inquire at 19 Pleasant Street.

WANTED,

Ten stitchers wanted at once. Also 25 ladies to take work home.

W. C. ELLIS,
77 Holden street.

PASTURING:

Have a large pasture; plenty of feed and good water. Horses and cattle wanted to stock it.

W. A. BALLOU.

PILES

Dr. Williams' Indian Pine Ointment will cure Piles. It cures itching, burning, and itching. It cures the itching at once, and cures the piles, gives instant relief. It is sold by all druggists. Price 25c. For Piles and Itching of the rectum, apply it. Every box is warranted to cure. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS' MANUFACTURING CO. For Sale at F. Butty's Drug Store.

Boston Store. Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, MAY 11, 1898.

WEATHER—Cloudy; occasional showers tonight and Thursday; southwest winds.

The wash fabrics have never been as pretty as this year. In design they are running more especially to plaids and roman stripes, and you will find the patterns in both so attractive that you can hardly leave them.

French Organadies

The patterns are to a taste extent large flowers, but our stock has every style for you to choose from.

15c to 39c a Yard

Swivel Silks

Called by many silk gingham, are to be worn more than ever. "They look like a silk and wear like a gingham."

45c a Yard

Satin Striped Gingham

The newest goods of the year are the satin striped gingham. These are far above the most attractive goods of the year.

39c a Yard

BOSTON STORE,

Blackinton Block.

Take Advantage

Of this special sale of Toilet Ware, 1/3 off, this week only

\$2.75 sets for \$2.41 And the same 3.00 " 2.62 discount on all 4.25 " 3.72 higher priced sets. 4.75 " 4.15 The stock was never so 5.00 " 4.37 large. See the new 6.00 " 5.25 styles and 6.50 " 5.68 decorations.

C. H. MATHER.

PURE ICE! PURE ICE!

The public is reminded that the sources of ice supply—Hudson Brook and Reservoir Pond—have been approved by the local and state boards of health as pure and as uncontaminated sources.

All Our Ice Is Approved. We have a large supply and deliver promptly to any part of the city. Rates no higher than for inferior ice. Leave or address

HUDSON BROOK ICE CO.

24 Main Street. In W. H. Lally & Co.'s office. Jesse A. Twing, Manager.

Boston & Albany Railroad.

Trains leave North Adams daily except Sunday, for Pittsfield and intermediate stations at 8 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 5 p.m. Connecting at Pittsfield with Westfield, Springfield, Worcester, and Boston, also for New York, Albany, and the West. Time-table and further particulars may be had of

G. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agent, North Adams, Mass.
A. S. HANSON, G. P. & A. Boston, Mass.

TEETH made at Dr. Clark's Dental Optical Parlors,

Main St., cor. Eagle. Extracting 25c. Silver Fillings 75c and up. Gold Fillings \$1 and up. Gold Crown 22k \$5.

Other work accordingly. OPTICAL—Eyes tested free. Special prices for 30 days in Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

One-Price Clothier, 61 Main St.

HOW TO GET AT SPAIN.

Cuba, Not the Peninsula, the Real Objective.

The Many Vulnerable Points of the Beleaguered "Pearl of the Antilles."

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]
Put into plain English, the first problem before the United States in the Cuban crisis is not to make war upon the whole Spanish nation, but upon Spanish Cuba. This is in line with the policy originally laid down in the declarations by the president and the responsible utterances of congress. Therefore the broad strategy for initiatory movements may be found very simple. Our possessions give us sure foothold for land and naval forces within striking distance of the chief Spanish towns on the island of Cuba. The region now controlled by the patriots has been reached again and again during this war by filibustering expeditions, and in previous wars of the same character various parts of the island under Spanish control have been up to a certain point successfully invaded by allies from outside.

In the Lopez insurrection that chief-tain landed at Cabañas, 40 miles west of Havana, with a few hundred Americans, and marched to the interior, repulsing the Spaniards sent to intercept his march. Making its way into Pinar del Rio, the expedition came to grief because of its lamentable weakness. On another occasion he landed at Cardenas, east of Havana. During the Ten Years' war General Jordan, the ex-Comandante, landed at Mayari, on the north-west coast, with 300 men, having in charge arms and ammunition for 8,000 soldiers, besides some cannon. While marching toward the interior Jordan was attacked, but repulsed the Spaniards and carried the expedition through to the seat of the insurgent government at Guaymaro, where he gave a sound thrashing to a force of Spaniards sent against him. What it should be borne in mind that where the filibusters have had at best only a few hundred men in any expedition the first invad-

ing force now will number at least 10,000. It will have naval backing at the time of landing and a secure base for interior operations.

There are indications that the government is preparing to eventually invade the northwestern portion of the island. In that case the army will advance toward Havana from the west, getting the Spaniards between two fires, as the patriots hold the east and are within a few miles of Havana. If General Miles can succeed in firmly planting 10,000 men where Jordan put his 300, the fate of Havana is sealed even should the navy not fire a shot. With the Americans on one side and the patriots on the other the Spaniards will have a chance to make good their Quixotic boast to die in their tracks rather than give up Cuba.

What line of strategy will be adopted once the forces are face to face cannot be conjectured. The Spaniards boast that they desire pitched battles, and they will surely be accommodated. Their leaders will be tied down by old traditions of the service, while ours have been emancipated, and it is sure to come to pass that the cry will go up from the dons that American generals violate every rule of war in their generalship. That was the charge brought against Napoleon in Italy, and he kept on violating the antiquated rules until he had the whole of Europe under his thumb.

The importance of keeping a strong reserve naval force at Key West is evident, and in the uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish fleet it cannot with safety be allowed to separate. How and when it will come into action and to what strategic uses it will be put depends on the results of the initiative. It requires a much larger force on sea as well as on land to carry a position by attack than to hold it against attack. It would prove a thankless task for

runs, they chase him, and if he breaks in confusion they smite him and thigh. No standing off and saluting with the chivalrous invitation, "Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to fire?" The watchword for every ship commander is, "When in doubt, fight!"

Commodore Schley is reported to have outlined the course to be pursued by the flying squadron. He would dash into any Spanish fleet he could come up with, throw it into confusion and badly cripple it, then away. This view of the situation means that the enemy's navy is to be the objective. All depends on the willingness of the Spaniards to accept battle. Nelson waited two years to draw the French navy into the campaign which ended in its destruction at Trafalgar. If Spain should decide on a

waiting war and compel us to force the fighting, then the next objective after we get our way on the island of Cuba, would be to so maneuver as to threaten another vital point which the Spanish navy would seek to defend. A menace of Puerto Rico might have that effect, but if Spain is the weak power she has been called it would be bad strategy for her to risk her navy for the defense of anything on this side of the water. That is to say, she might defend them best by waiting until she could get our navy on the hip. In that event probably everything except Cuba would be restored to her.

The fighting tactics, once the fleets come together, will be of the boldest kind if the navies are to justify their cost. Modern fleets are made up for

line of battle fighting, and the long range guns of today will allow of long distances. But it is not human nature for a people with the traditions of the American navy to stand off and indulge in target practice. Should the Vizcaya land a shell in the bowels of the Indiana or the Pelayo pierce the armor of the Texas those Spaniards will be marked for retaliatory blows and will get them if their antagonists have to close in and deliver them in the face of a rain of shots. With a ship under them having a head of steam on able to move into the ring of the enemy's champions the Yankee sailors will submit to no holding.

Another element which will make for hot fighting is the fact that all the great ships have their individuality and are the pride of their officers and crew. They'll never haul off from a scrap until the particular ship has done the best there is in her. It will be with them as it was with Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen when the quaking chief admiral of the British fleet hoisted the signal, "Leave off action!" in other words, retreat. When Nelson's signal officer called out the unwelcome message, the old hero exclaimed: "Leave off action? Now, d—n me if I do!" In the

thunder of a hot naval battle sailors with the spirit of Paul Jones and Perry and Farragut will run small risk of court martial by failing to see or hear the orders to leave off action. They'll be in the rumpus to fight and not retreat.

If the dogs of war, when once let loose, go at it with Napoleonic swiftness, they'll seize everything in sight in the West Indies just to rob Spain of every foothold for bases. That was Grant's plan for settling the Cuban question in his day. Again, our navy may remain in observation only off Puerto Rico, waiting for some crisis in the Cuban campaign to determine questions of larger strategy.

Torpedo boats can cut little figure in the plans at this stage. Their utility is as uncertain as that of the Monitor when she steamed out to tackle the Merrimac. They have been tried and found wanting in reliability as well as in precision. With the spirit of Farragut the sailors will take to the wave at the outset, saying, "D—n the torpedoes!"

Spain's problem will be the question of coal, as that of the north is the navy was one of bread for the invading army on its long marches into the enemy's country. The Yankee navy will have the Spaniards by the jugular whenever it can corner the coal supply.

It is idle to talk about compelling the Spanish navy or the Spanish army to fight. Nations and armies can and it ably conducted will choose their own time and place for battle. Provocation on the part of Spain must necessarily cause this government to broaden its plan of warfare. It will wage war against other of Spain's colonies than Cuba in order to secure for its ships bases of supply and to keep Spain from using the bases herself. But the grand objective, until some great event changes the situation, is Cuba, and the problem before the strategists rests upon these three points:

1. Keeping the invading Cubans. 2. Equipping Gomez's insurgent army. 3. Driving the Spaniards out.



THE MAN IN THE FIGHTING TOP.

There is one spot on board the modern man-of-war that is still the most exposed position in time of battle, and that is the top, or military mast, as it is now designated. The man stationed there knows that grim death hovers over him from no other post so full of deadly peril. He is a hero, or he would shirk his duty and rebel from fear. In other parts of the ship he has nine chances in ten of escaping danger. There he hardly has one.

Lord Nelson in the moment of victory.

On the first class ships and armored cruisers the military masts are hollow, and access to the top is gained through the interior, where also the ammunition is hoisted up. There the men stand, living targets for shot and shell, with a thin plating before them that is available protection only against a small rifle bullet or a glancing shot from a rapid fire gun. There they handle small caliber machine guns, and riflemen usually support them. Their work is to cripple the mosquito vessels and "hornets" and to sweep the deck and superstructure of the antagonist with a rain of deadly missiles, picking off the officers and subordinate commanders, acting, in fact, as the sharpshooters of the navy. But they are not let alone. A steady fire of bullets is directed against them. Huge projectiles are thrown at them, and possibly one rightly aimed may bring down the mast with its unfortunate tenants to the deck amid a crash that will bury them in shattered pieces of iron and steel, mutilating them beyond recognition.

ROGER P. EARNUM.

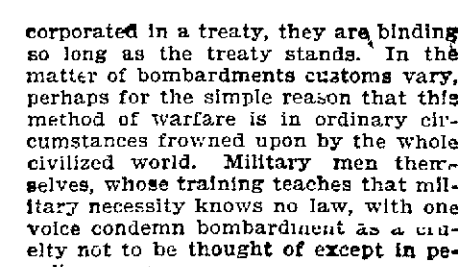
SEVERAL OF THE UNIQUE ADJUNCTS OF MODERN WARFARE.

Legal Aspects of Modern Warfare.

Customs of war and laws of war are not prescribed in any legal code. They are determined by precedents having the authority of antiquity, general acceptance, reasonableness, etc. Once incorporated in a treaty, they are binding so long as the treaty stands. In the matter of bombardments customs vary, perhaps for the simple reason that this method of warfare is in ordinary circumstances frowned upon by the whole civilized world. Military men themselves, whose training teaches that military necessity knows no law, with one voice condemn bombardment as a cruelty not to be thought of except in peculiar cases.

In modern times bombardments are introduced at certain stages of a siege conducted against a fortified point. The object is to terrify the civilians into compelling their governor to surrender. Preliminary procedure depends upon the circumstances. At Charleston in the civil war, after months of siege, the Federal commander at last had guns trained upon the city. He demanded from its military commander a full surrender of the city and its fortifications within four hours under penalty of bombardment. The notification did not reach General Beauregard, the Confederate commander, until the time had expired. Meanwhile a gun opened and continued firing until disabled. General Beauregard sent a vigorous protest against this action, and, according to his own statement, the bombardment was suspended for two days to enable the citizens to remove the women and children and the decrepit persons from the danger line.

At Fredericksburg the Federal commander summoned the civil authorities to surrender the town and gave 16 hours notice for the removal of noncombatants.



A FLAG OF TRUCE.

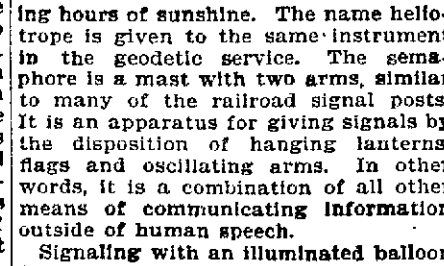
Mystic Language of War Signals.

Signaling is one of the most important devices used as an adjunct of warfare. The signal service bureau of the army is almost a venerable institution, and its methods have long been firmly established. The corps is a highly efficient body of men.

The various systems now in use by the signal corps include flags, lights, the heliograph, lanterns, telegraphy and telephony, and all these may be operated easily and to great advantage from a captive balloon. The heliograph is an instrument by means of which communication is had by flashes and dots of light thrown from the surface of a mirror and naturally is of utility only during hours of sunshine. The name heliograph is given to the same instrument in the geodetic service. The semaphore is a mast with two arms, similar to many of the railroad signal posts. It is an apparatus for giving signals by the disposition of hanging lanterns, flags and oscillating arms. In other words, it is a combination of all other means of communicating information outside of human speech.

Signaling with an illuminated balloon is a picturesque feature of the work of the signal corps. Two captive balloons are allowed to ascend to a height of a few hundred feet above any intervening obstacles. They may be a few miles apart or 40 or 50 miles from one another. From them sun flashes are made during the day, and at night messages are transmitted by means of illumination inside the balloons with incandescent electric lights. The alternating illumination and darkness are arranged in accordance with a prearranged code.

While war ballooning is still largely experimental, the results have been eminently satisfactory.



SIGNALING FROM A BALLOON.

The Deadly Little Machine Gun.

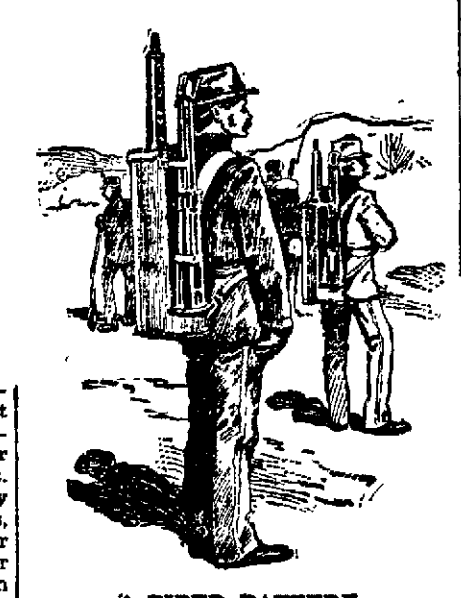
Makers of machine guns have kept pace with the demand for rapid locomotion in every department, and some of the very latest inventions can in an emergency be carried on the back of a foot soldier. The up to date Maxim Colt and Gatling guns can be transported wherever a man or mule can climb or pick a pathway. So there is no limit to the sphere of activity of the mowing machine which cuts down human beings in swaths.

The capacity of the new Maxim is 600 to 700 rounds of rifle balls per minute, and the execution is done by simply pressing a button. Where roads are fairly good this engine of war can be mounted on a tricycle having two or more riders. For more difficult ground, such as swamp lands and woods or mountains, a lighter form can be carried on the saddle of a mule or cavalry horse. The tripod supporting the gun when in action weighs but 17 pounds.

Gatling's latest model of so called "camel gun" for transportation on the back of an animal has a capacity of 800 shots per minute. It can also be carried for a short distance on the shoulder of two men. The ammunition used is of course in itself weighty, and that is carried behind the gun by one or more pack animals, so that wherever the gun can go its grim feed cases are at hand ready for the bloody banquet.

When the new Maxim gun is stripped for light transportation, it weighs, all told, only 57 pounds, and such a burden is not a back breaker for a stout man.

In those provinces of Cuba still held by the Spaniards the country is mountainous and the coasts rough; hence these horseback and man-back shooting engines will prove very serviceable to Uncle Sam.



A BIPED BATTERY.

For Expeditious Communication.

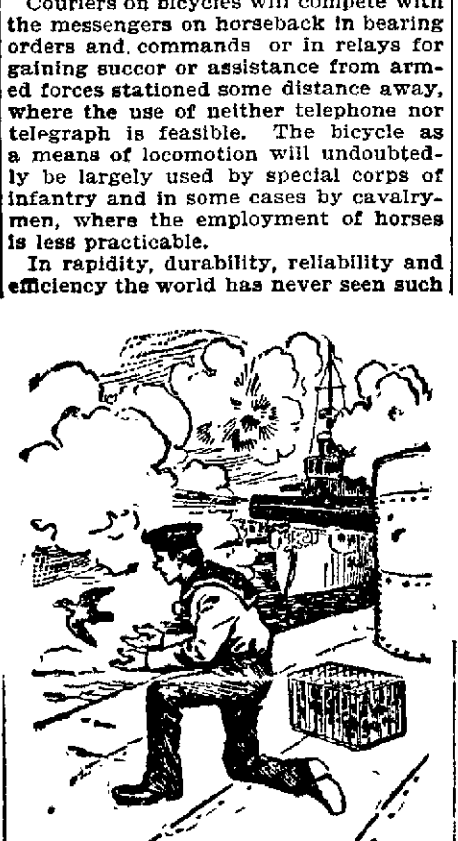
In the present war with Spain there will be rapid and reliable communication between the different bodies of the armed forces in the United States or in Cuba, and on the ocean.

Carrier pigeons fly at a rate varying from 30 to 60 miles an hour. This means that a message from a ship 200 miles at sea might be sent to the home loft in from four to five hours. The training of homing pigeons has reached the highest point of efficiency under the auspices of both our war and navy departments. The birds may be released from a ship at the moment of giving battle.

On land there will be the telephone, whose wires can be strung with great facility adjacent to the field of battle, reaching from headquarters to other objective points, and its companion, the portable telegraph, in the absence of the regular posts and lines, will be used for more remote positions and to convey necessary orders or news or requests for additional troops to distant cities, and in connection with the regular telegraph service, and thus reach the departments at Washington.

Couriers on horseback will compete with the messengers on horseback in bearing orders and commands or in relays for gaining success or assistance from armed forces stationed some distance away, where the use of neither telephone nor telegraph is feasible. The bicycle as a means of locomotion will undoubtedly be largely used by special corps of infantry and in some cases by cavalrymen, where the employment of horses is less practicable.

In rapidity, durability, reliability and efficiency the world has never seen such



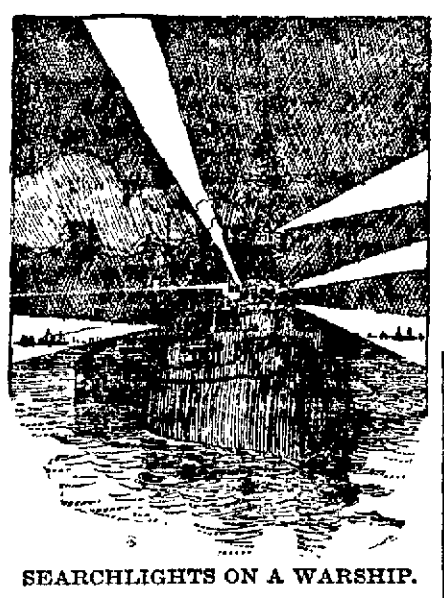
CARRIER PIGEONS ON A MONITOR.

The Protection Of a War Fleet.

The most elaborate precautions are taken for the protection of our fleet against surprise by lurking torpedo boats or "chasers," at night. In the daytime naturally there is no particular necessity for more than the ordinary sharp lookout, although the torpedo nets surrounding the ship's sides at about water level are kept in position continually when the vessel is at anchor or when it is making its way up a narrow channel. Then the torpedo rakes have their special use. On a foggy day the patrol boats burn fuses as they keep on their rounds.

But at night, when there are no peaceful rays of the moon or its beams are obscured by clouds, there comes the danger of the swift flying "hornet" with its missiles of destruction, and then every precaution that has been devised to protect the fleet and to expose the prowling enemy is brought into full play.

Searchlights, broad, long and continuous flash from bow and stern, from port and starboard, glinting the waters and lighting up the area they touch with a brightness that is penetrating.



SEARCHLIGHTS ON A WARSHIP.

The glare is so vivid that objects can be seen with startling distinctness, every line and rope of a vessel, the buttons on a man's coat and the lettering on the band of a sailor's hat being discerned more readily than by daylight.

The torpedo patrol boats are designed to and fro, with a never ceasing movement, in and out, burning lights, firing rockets, and with them as companions, circling about in the contrary direction, are the patrol boats of the mosquito fleet. As all the vessels of the fleet are thus surrounded by moving lights and are continuously flashing their electric rays, the surrounding scene is in a blaze of light.

First Aid to The Wounded.

Experience has shown that lives are lost and useless injury inflicted upon soldiers for lack of simple means to extend first aid. The soldiers have gone into this war provided with an individual pocket case containing ligatures, bandages, surgical cotton and other dressing material for wounds. A new form of litter carrier will also be introduced where the ground will permit. This consists of a litter frame supported above a single wheel.

The United States army hand litter now in vogue weighs but 16 1/2 pounds and may be rolled and carried on the shoulder when not in use. In default of a regulation stretcher one may be improvised readily from a blanket lashed to two poles, and still simpler is that formed with two coats and four muskets. The rifles are passed through the sleeves and lashed together in lieu of poles. The first aid kit is given a wound to a man is to stop the flow of blood in case he has a severe wound in the arteries. This can be done quickly by a cord or strap or even a stout bandage or handkerchief wound tightly about the wound and twisted until the passage of blood is completely choked.

The next stage from the field of fighting is to the ambulance station, where, if not too hard pressed, all wounds are examined and dressed by a competent surgeon. On the journey from the field to the ambulance station and from there to the field hospital the litter bearers move so as to save the wounded soldier from jarring and also take care to keep his face in the direction they are moving. It is not possible to save a victim from pain, but the ready appliances may at least save life. At the field hospital a corps of surgeons are at work preparing the wound for the journey to a general hospital.



UNICYCLE LITTER.

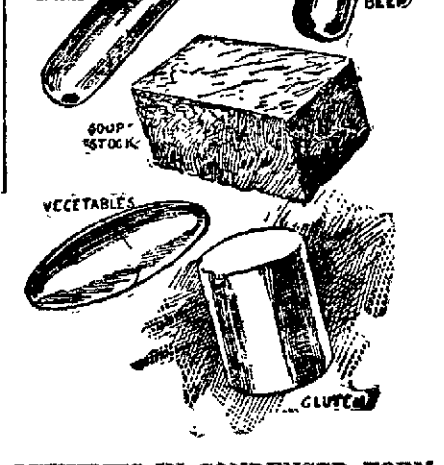
As a result of the labors of that board the emergency or campaigning ration for the United States army, whether regulars or volunteers and militia under government orders, is as follows: Per diem, 16 ounces of bread, 10 ounces of bacon, 4 ounces of pea meal, 2 ounces of coffee or half an ounce of tea and half an ounce of pepper and salt.

This is the maximum emergency ration, and its weight is 32 to 34 ounces. On a fighting expedition troops can start out with five rations per man, and if the pressure is great, six rations can be made to last ten days. The pea meal for soup is the only article of so called prepared food on the list.

Various kinds of canned goods, meat pastes, peptonized and predigested foods, cheese and preparations of the kola nut are rejected from the government ration, but there will be no such restriction on their use by those who are allowed to take a tropical climate, and in season, when possible, rations of onions and potatoes will be furnished to ward off scurvy.

No Food Pills In The Present War.

"There will be no pills in this war. You can rely on that if you think of enlisting," said a commissary of subsistence in the United States regular army the other day. "Feed a man on



LUXURIES IN CONDENSED FORM.

a pill and he looks like a pill." This means that condensed food, except perhaps the soup ration, will not be provided by the government. It will doubtless be found in private supplies, especially condensed milk and preparations of milk, chocolate, beef and coffee. These luxuries in the camp are comparatively easy of transportation. Experiments in emergency rations have been going on for years, with the result that the board conducting them, after a fair trial, rejects everything with which the American soldier is not familiar.

As a result of the labors of that board the emergency or campaigning ration for the United States army, whether regulars or volunteers and militia under government orders, is as follows: Per diem, 16 ounces of bread, 10 ounces of bacon, 4 ounces of pea meal, 2 ounces of coffee or half an ounce of tea and half an ounce of pepper and salt.

This is the maximum emergency ration, and its weight is 32 to 34 ounces. On a fighting expedition troops can start out with five rations per man, and if the pressure is great, six rations can be made to last ten days. The pea meal for soup is the only article of so called prepared food on the list.

Various kinds of canned goods, meat pastes, peptonized and predigested foods, cheese and preparations of the kola nut are rejected from the government ration, but there will be no such restriction on their use by those who are allowed to take a tropical climate, and in season, when possible, rations of onions and potatoes will be furnished to ward off scurvy.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Of the 11 emperors and empresses of Russia between Peter I and Alexander III four have been assassinated.

About Walla Walla, Or., the squirrels are so plentiful that young ones are run over in the road, and the protection of the crops demands united effort and

hard work by the farmers to exterminate them.

Glasgow, Ky., recently advertised the sale of two negroes who were persistent vagrants. It was the first procedure of the kind since 1865. The law orders the sale of their services for the term of

their sentences, the purchaser being obliged to feed, house and clothe them. There could not possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz unless it were built of snow. As you near the coast you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water. The first thought for a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg.

The durability of ivory is proved by the fact that billiard balls which, for the sake of curiosity, had been made of very well preserved mammoth ivory, undoubtedly many thousands of years old, were played with for several months by experienced players in Paris without it being noticed that the balls were not made of fresh ivory.

An official estimate of the population of the Australian colonies at the end of

1897 places it at 4,410,124. When the census of 1891 was taken, the number was given at 3,809,395. Thus the increase in six years amounted to 15.75 per cent.

By far the largest portion of this increase was in West Australia.

Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648 and is recognized by both Spain

and France. It is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees and has a president, who is elected by the council of 12.

In ancient times and among inland peoples the possession of a salt spring was regarded as a special gift of the gods. The Chaonians in Epirus had one which flowed into a stream where there were no fish, and the legend was that

Hercules had allowed their forefathers to have salt instead of fish.

Weather officers in Montana intend to use kites to display weather signals, so that they can be seen by the ranchers at a distance.

The oldest firearms were used in China. The Chinese were fighting with guns at a time when the Europeans used bows and arrows.

The Filter Shoe

MADE OF CALF, RUSSIA CALF, BOX CALF, STORM CALF, PATENT CALF, ENAMEL, VICI KID.

3.50 \$

FOR STREET WEAR, BUSINESS WEAR, DRESS WEAR, GOLF, CYCLING, YACHTING.

For Sale Only By
Pratt Brothers
No. 10 State St.
At No. 1 Burlingame Block, May 1.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

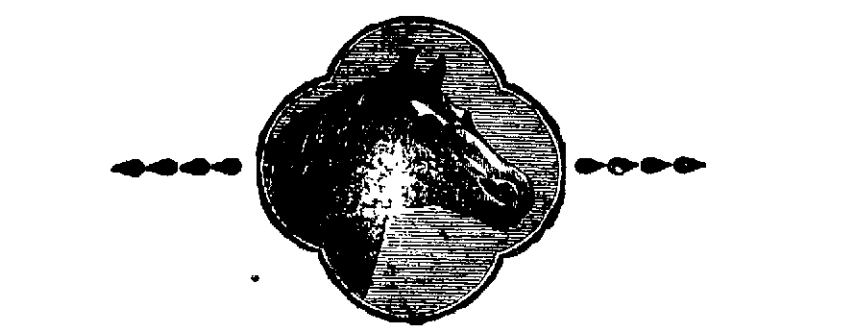
If you have not already bought at a much higher price, consider "The Maine" we sell at \$1.00, size 23x38 with or without Capt. Sigbee's portrait: Size 22x28 at 75c. Smaller sizes at corresponding prices at

DICKINSON'S

Jeweler, Stationer, Art Dealer.

We make a special price on framing the Battleship Maine in all styles and sizes whether picture was bought of us or not.

HORSES FOR SALE.



Another car load of Northern Iowa Horses. Four matched pairs weighing from 2,400 to 2,900 pounds. Single, draft, driving and general purpose horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds. Have bought this load of horses to sell and am not asking war prices for them.

Every Horse a Bargain.

W. A. BALLOU.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY. ADVS. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 20 CENTS.

TO RENT.

A new six-room tenement at 17-12 Spring street. Inquire at 17 Montana street. 1 ent. \$14 1/2 159 1/2

Small house, 10-12 Jackson st. Inquire 2 Church place. 129 1/2

Two new 6-room flats, with modern improvements, on Hathaway st. Apply to C. J. Arnold, at Ford & Arnold's livery. 129 1/2

Tenement to rent. Inquire 1 Ashland st. 129 1/2

Pleasant 7-room flat, second floor, at 10 1/2 Meadow street. Hot and cold water, bath, steam heat. Ready June 1. Inquire on premises. 129 1/2

Tenement on Church st. C. A. Card, room 2, Blackinton block. 129 1/2

Four room flat, Holden street, \$11. Six room tenement, Central avenue, \$10. Six room cottage, Glad street, \$10. Inquire Ralph M. Dowlin at 102 1/2 Main st. 129 1/2

A six-room flat No. 38 Hall street \$16 per month. Inquire at A. N. Gelineau, 35 Hall street or 8 Bank street. 129 1/2

Tenement on Main st. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank building. 129 1/2

Large, pleasant, furnished room, suitable for two; bath, etc.; board if desired. 74 Eagle st. 129 1/2

First-class store, plate front, corner of Miner and Union streets. Apply to Thomas Quinn, 22 Union street. 129 1/2

Tenement 7 rooms with latest improvements 150 East Main street. Inquire at the American Clothing store, 20 Main street. T 35 1/2

Hardwell farm, a part of house, barn and land. Very best of opportunities for market gardening. P. B. Locke, third floor, 90 Main street. 129 1/2

A 6-room tenement, Luther st, \$14 per month. 16-room tenement, Foster st, \$15 per month. 16-room tenement, Lincoln st, \$15 per month. Inquire at Beer & Dowlin's law office, Main st. 129 1/2

A 7-room tenement. 50 Liberty st. 129 1/2

Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply F. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy st. Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. M. A. Gallup, Boland block. 129 1/2

FOR SALE.
Pony for sale; broncho, swift and sound; \$25. R. F. A., Transcript office. 129 1/2

ROOMS AND BOARD.
Table board and rooms, 30 Summer street, corner Bank street. r & b 250 783

WANTED
Men in Berkshire and adjoining counties to act as Private Detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 129 1/2

At once, 12 girls for general housework—cooks, laundresses, waitresses. Apply North Adams Employment Bureau. 129 1/2

AGENTS WANTED.—We want good, reliable men to sell our high grade nursery stock. No experience necessary. Liberal salary or commission. Active men can secure permanent employment at good pay. Address W. D. Chase & Co., Geneva, N. Y. 129 1/2

Loan of \$3,000 at 5 per cent on first mortgage real estate. Address B. box 27, this office. 129 1/2

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



North Adams Ice Scores State Board of Health.

LEGAL COMPLICATIONS

May Result From Failure of S. W. Barker, Over Linwood Mills.

WAR AND THE WOOLEN TRADE

This Failure Result of Same Causes Which Are Making Other Woolen Mills Suffer.

Schaghticoke Company Fails.

The failure of S. W. Barker, reported Tuesday, seems likely to cause a number of legal complications for the Linwood mills in this city, which were the property of Mr. Barker. As reported then, the new firm of Strong, Hewat & Co. were to take possession of the mills July 1, and had the negotiations nearly completed.

The mills were still apparently the property of Mr. Barker, and are included in his resources in settling the failure. The new firm thought at first that the matter of the transfer had progressed so far that it would not affect them, aside from a small amount of stock Mr. Barker was to control.

Tuesday, however, Mr. Graham, agent for Mr. Barker in the Linwood mills, had a conference with Mr. Hewat, and says today that the affair would have to be settled in the courts, if the new firm secured control of the mills.

Mr. Hewat is in Pittsfield today consulting attorneys, and it is believed that he intends to have the matter carried through the courts.

At the Linwood mills the only activity now is in taking an inventory of the stock and work in this began today. Mr. Barker is reported to be ill at his home, and it will be some time before affairs can be straightened out.

Following the assignment of Mr. Barker comes the assignment of the Schaghticoke Woolen company, which was filed Tuesday. Mr. Barker was a director in the latter company and controlled a majority of the stock.

Mr. Barker's failure, resulting largely from the effects of the war on the woolen trade, has called attention to the position of the other mills. As announced some time ago in the TRANSCRIPT, the business is seriously affected, and the mills may be to close, although orders slowly coming in make this not at all certain.

The employees of the Blackinton company have been notified that under present conditions the mills may be obliged to shut down in a short time, when orders have been filled. It will probably not be for a month, however, in any case.

The cotton industry is also suffering heavily, not so much from the war as from the prevailing low prices of print cloth, as mentioned some days ago in THE TRANSCRIPT. Prices are so low as to make the business uncertain in many quarters, and the employees of the Freeman mills have also been notified that the works will close when present orders are filled.

Hospital Benefit Concert.

Plans for the coming entertainment for the benefit of the hospital, which was mentioned some time ago, are nearly completed, and promise an unusually attractive program. This, in addition to the cause for which it is given, will insure a large attendance. It will be given in about two or three weeks. Those who will take part are Miss Elizabeth Boyd; violinist, Miss Annie Boyd, pianist, Miles Braewell, bass, Miss Flora Provau, soprano soloist in the Plymouth church of Worcester, and Warren Earl Greene, reader with the Brown university music association. The local people who will take part will be heard with much interest, this being the first appearance of the Misses Boyd.

FOOD IN LIQUID.

More Easily Digested Than When in Solid Form.

People who do not obtain the desired nourishment from ordinary food, will find a decided gain by using the hot food drink, Postum, as it is made from especially selected portions of the field grains that furnish the body with the parts needed. It is in liquid form and looks and tastes like coffee, but it is a pure food drink that gives great strength to young and old.

It is especially recommended to those who are unpleasantly affected by common coffee. Grocers sell it.

MEET ME AT HODGE'S BICYCLE

Livery, 22 Summer street, and I will hire one of those slick running Tandems and we will go for a ride tonight. They have 50 singles and 8 tandems to let. Telephone 223-4.

STREET CAR OFF THE TRACK

By Stone Placed by Boys. Superintendent Nary's Ride. No Damage Done.

A car coming down Union street this morning about 9 o'clock was thrown from the track just above the second bridge. It ran about 20 feet on the ground and stopped with the front end some six or seven feet from the rails. Superintendent Nary was sent for, and was found at Hoosac Valley park.

Mr. Nary hopped aboard a car, seized the cranks and shot it to Main street in eight minutes, including a stop near the Ballou house on State street long enough for Fred Goddard of the power station to get off and stop a peddler's horse which, frightened by the tremendous speed of the car, started to run.

At Main street Supt. Nary had to switch back and forth to let the Adams and Williamstown cars out, and soon thereafter he was at the scene of the trouble. The car was soon returned to the rails and it was found that nothing had been broken.

The accident was caused by a stone on the track which is believed to have been placed there by boys. The motorman says they have a great deal of trouble of this kind on the Beaver line.

There is a circus billboard by the side of the track where the accident happened this morning and there was a crowd of boys in front of it at the time. Fortunately the car when it left the rails went the other way otherwise it would have been a different story to tell. Motorman Partridge, who was driving the car, was greatly relieved when he found that no one had been killed or injured.

Stringent measures should be taken to stop the practice of placing obstructions on the car tracks, for serious results are bound to follow sooner or later if it is persisted in.

MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE.

Company M Formally Taken Into the Volunteer Army.

(Special Correspondence to the Transcript.) Camp at South Framingham, Tuesday Afternoon, May 10.

The knowledge that our regiment and company is to go directly to Tampa, and in all probability to Cuba within a few days, and the many preparations being made for the departure, have given an air of added importance to most of the men. The quick work in getting away from Camp Dewey has given the men little time for "loafing" and the excitement of uncertainty makes each feel like a veteran already.

Company M was mustered in today, and we are now ready for service as far as the formalities of getting into Uncle Sam's army go. The other companies mustered, in were A, B, D, G, E and F. This completes the list of the Second regiment and except for the equipments, we are all ready to enter active service.

A number of visitors from Adams have been in camp today, and they have been welcomed gladly. The time of seeing friends from home is short, and no one can tell when we shall see them again.

The full enrollment of Company M as mustered in is as follows:

Captain, Herbert O. Hicks; 1st Lieutenant, George J. Crozier; 2d Lieutenant, Ernest J. Laferrier; 1st sergeant, William O'Brien; quartermaster sergeant, William Hodecker; sergeants, Burdette H. Millman, James H. Campbell, Victor King, James R. Smith; corporals, William A. Sims, Sydney H. Cliff, George E. Whipple, Charles H. Hathaway, John B. Strum, Fred A. Simmons; buglers, Charles Stone and William H. Duggan; artificer, George W. Alderman; wagoner, Alfred A. Wells; privates, William Aspin, Jr., Charles A. Austin, Jerry M. Barry, Carroll L. Brown, Harry C. Browne, Hugh F. Brown, Keller H. Briggs, Richard N. Bruce, Frederick Brunell, John L. Burd, James C. Cadigan, Arthur L. Carey, Edward H. Cassidy, Jasper Connes, William H. Crockwell, Charles Daniel, Charles E. Dunn, William J. Dupree, Bryan Dwyer, Charles W. Favreau, Alexander C. Foot, David C. Ferguson, Alfred N. Gelineau, Walter B. Graham, Levi Garrel, Joseph Garrel, Jr., Robert Groves, George B. Hagar, Frank R. Harris, Samuel Hiser, Abraham Kershaw, Eugene E. Lee, William J. Maloney, Franklin W. Manning, Harry L. Marshall, Matthew F. McGlynn, Fred Mercer, Edward F. Mooney, Alfred N. Page, Lyle B. Parker, Harry A. Partridge, Robert W. Pringle, John T. Reardon, Benjamin Riley, Louis Rougeau, Frederick J. Sisco, David Sitten, James M. Smith, Milton C. Snell, John Sullivan, John J. Thompson, Thomas J. Tobin, Herbert P. Wood, John J. Walsh, John Weir, Augustus Wood and Anselmo A. Vadam.

The greater includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions.

COW PASTURING.

For first-class cow pasturing—Tyler & Bile pasture, English st. of Clarence W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank Building.

Headache Quickly Cured. Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fails 25c.

PRICE OF BREAD TO BE RAISED

In This City by One Cent a Loaf. Flour Rapidly Going Up.

The price of bread is being affected throughout the country by the almost unprecedented rise in the price of flour. In many places the price of bread has already gone up, and in some instances the bakers are meeting the exigency by reducing the weight of the loaf, though in this state such a proceeding is contrary to law, which prescribes that a full loaf of bread must weigh not less than two pounds. The only honest method for Massachusetts bakers is to raise the price.

In a few instances the price has already been raised in this city, but the bakers, so far as known, have taken no concerted action. It looks, however, as though they would be obliged to, and it is believed that the price will go up one cent a loaf by next week.

The rise in the price of flour has been phenomenal. Six weeks ago it could be bought for \$5.50 per barrel in car lots. Today R. B. French of L. A. Wright & Co., Boston, agents of the Minnesota Flour company, was in the city taking orders and the price he quoted was \$5 per barrel by the wholesale. It is easy to understand that under these conditions the bakers cannot continue to furnish bread at the old price.

Mr. French said the war is not the cause of the present high price of wheat, but that it is due to a shortage in the world's supply. He therefore predicts that there will be little if any reduction of prices until this year's crop reaches the markets.

Prices on other articles of food are rising more slowly, and this city has not been affected as much as some, but it is thought that the rise in all lines which has begun will be continued.

Successful Black Actors.

Tickets will go on sale tomorrow morning at Bartlett's drug store for the performance of "A Trip to Coontown" Saturday evening in Columbia theater. The play is lively and full of new songs and turns, and the colored actors are said by critics to be able to give points to a good many white ones. A prominent New York critic recently wrote as follows of it, "The mere fact that this performance is given entirely by negro singers would make it interesting in itself. But the excellence of the performance raises it far above any such level. Their lightness of foot, their mellow voices and the grace and distinction with which they carry themselves place these artists high above the average white farce comedy level. "A Trip to Coontown" is a great big whacking success.

Offered at the Stores.

You should read the prices quoted by the Butler and Egg store at 7 Eagle street. They are trade-winners and stand for excellent qualities.

The new shirt waists are on view at Tuttle & Bryant's. Plenty of choice in patterns and prices.

Pratt Bros. make a special claim for the "Elite" shoes for men as the best \$3.50 shoe to be had.

No better time to do furniture buying than now. Burdett & Co. offer some notable inducements.

Ladies' bicycle boots are shown in a variety of styles by Weber Bros. at \$2.47.

Freshmen Defeat Seniors.

The Williams college freshmen defeated the seniors at baseball Tuesday, the score being 6 to 4 in six innings. The freshmen appeared in their new suits for the first time. The score:

FRESHMEN, 0 2 0 4 0 0—6 7 5
SENIORS, 0 1 0 0 2 1—4 8 4

Batteries, Graff and Davis, Chandler and Meade.

Williams enthusiasts will notice with interest the score of 10 to 6 made by Harvard against Amherst Tuesday at Cambridge.

Dooley's team is playing at Albany today.

The Williams-Dartmouth game Friday will begin at 4. Saturday's game will begin at 2.30.

The team from the French parochial school defeated the 5th grade Drury team Tuesday by the score of 24 to 12.

The Furnace Hills are anxious to play the Hoosac Streets of Adams for fun or money. E. Jarvis or J. Mulcahy of West Main street can arrange dates.

Father Mathew Minstrels.

The Father Mathew minstrels will show at the Columbia opera house Thursday evening. They have drilled for some time and are sure of giving a good entertainment. Frank Larkin of Pittsfield will be one of the end men and is as funny as the best. He and his brother James of this city are a fine team. The company's jokes are all new and they have some excellent songs. Some good buck and wing dancing will also be given by members. The entertainment is worthy of a large audience.

FAIRY TALES

Are Pleasant Reading for Little Children, but Thinking Men and Women Want

Solid, Substantial Facts.

HERE ARE A FEW FACTS.

A Good, Large Refrigerator, a food saver, an ice saver, a money saver, \$6.98

A Fine, Oak Sideboard, with large plate mirror, cast brass trimmings, \$13.00

A Pretty Hall Stand, with box seat for rubbers, etc.; don't miss this, \$5.98

A Nice Baby Carriage, well upholstered, a health-giver for the baby, \$4.75

BURDETT & CO.,

113 Main St., No. Adams.

An Exceptional Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue.

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Every description of Insurance.

THIS WEEK---

We are showing Refrigerators and Oil Stoves.

The Novelty Blue Flame Oil Stove leads them all. No smoking or smelling after being used a while.

See the American Refrigerator. Superior to all others. Many excellent features which others do not have. Now to be seen in my show windows.

J. H. CODY,
Furniture and Undertaking. 22 to 30 Eagle St.

Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Ten per cent. off on all case purchases.

Fishing Tackle,
Lawn Grass Seed,
Odorless Lawn Dressing,
Paints and Oils.

Darby's Hardware Store
48 EAGLE ST.
Telephone 212.

The North Adams
Co-operative Association.
COAL, GROCERIES.
Holden and State Street.

COAL
For Spot Cash

Chestnut, per ton,	\$5.50
Egg, per ton,	\$5.50
Mixed,	\$5.50
Stove,	\$5.75
1-2 Ton,	\$2.90
1-4 Ton,	\$1.50

J. W. HAYDEN,
7 HOLDEN STREET.

INSURANCE of All Kinds....

Tinker & Ransford
Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents